

(N. E.). CONNECTICUT: roadside, Oxford, June 19, 1901 & 17, 1902, *E. B. Harger* (Gr.). NEW YORK: cultivated in many yards, Buffalo, *G. W. Clinton*, no. 4 (Gr.).

Since *Lepechin*, the authority for the binomial which must be revived, is a name not familiar to most American botanists, it may not be out of place to mention that he was a professor of botany and director of the Imperial Gardens at St. Petersburg during the last half of the eighteenth century. His name was connected with American botany, fourteen years after his death, by Willdenow's publication in 1816 of the genus *Lepechinia*, a group of Mexican mints.

GRAY HERBARIUM.

## RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.

W. G. FARLOW.

LAST August Mr. J. W. Robertson, a resident of Chocorua, N. H., informed me that he had seen growing on the ridge lying between Mt. Chocorua and Mt. Paugus, a plant which he thought might be *Rhododendron maximum*. As that species had not before been recorded in New Hampshire north of Fitzwilliam near Mt. Monadnock, I asked Mr. Robertson to send me if possible specimens of leaves and twigs that the determination might be verified. He was so good as to send me in November fresh specimens which showed that the plant was certainly *R. maximum*. According to Mr. Robertson there are three patches of the plant on the spruce ridge that lies half a mile above the Half-way House between the Liberty Path and the Brook Trail on Mt. Chocorua at an altitude of about 1500 ft.

Although the phaenogamic flora of Chocorua is less interesting than that of some other places in the neighborhood of the White Mountains, it may be desirable that I should add a note in regard to a few plants which I have collected on different occasions. On the summit of Mt. Chocorua the only plant of interest is *Paronychia argyrocoma*, var. *albimontana*. More interesting is *Pogonia trianthophora* (*P. pendula*) which is abundant under beech trees near Lake Chocorua in the middle



of August. Last summer it was especially common owing probably to the rainy season. To those accustomed to regard *P. ophioglossoides* as the typical representative of the genus, *P. trianthophora* has an unexpected habitat growing only in fallen leaves, the bulbous base and roots lying loose among the fallen leaves and not fixed in the ground. *Utricularia resupinata* appears to be a rare plant. I found it only once in small numbers in sand with *Gratiola* just below the dam at the foot of Lake Chocorua. This appears to be the locality where it was collected by Dr. C. W. Swan, Aug. 1888, according to a specimen in the herbarium of the N. E. Bot. Club. In the rapidly flowing water close by grows the rare alga, *Hormospora purpurea* Wolle, a species whose position is still doubtful.

The maritime *Hudsonia tomentosa* I have never found at Chocorua but it is rather common on the west shore of Lake Ossipee close to the cottages of the summer camp growing with *Prunus cuneata* and a *Solidago* which Prof. Fernald informs me is the maritime *S. tenuifolia* and not the *S. graminifolia* common by roadsides in the region. The strand flora of the numerous small lakes in and about Chocorua differ in some interesting respects from that of Lake Ossipee and some of the lakes, as Lovell's Pond in Fryeburg, which lie to the northeast. It seems to me that an interesting trip would be to follow the chain of lakes extending from Conway and Fryeburg to the Kezar Ponds farther north but I have never had the time to explore that region.

The fern-flora of Chocorua, contrary to the statements of summer visitors, is poor and uninteresting if we except the *Ophioglossaceae*. I found a considerable quantity of *Ophioglossum vulgatum* in the meadow opposite the Hotel, *Botrychium lanceolatum* and *B. ramosum* are not uncommon and *B. obliquum* in several varieties and *B. ternatum* are very common, the latter more luxuriant than I have ever seen it elsewhere. With the exception perhaps of *Sarracenia* no plants have so astonished different foreign botanists, who have visited Chocorua, as the abundance of the different species of *Lycopodium*. We who have always seen them have become more or less indifferent to them but there is probably no place in the world where the northern temperate *Lycopodia* can be better seen than in the region of Chocorua where even the European species are more abundant than in Europe except in rare localities. *Isoetes Tuckermanni* is common in several places in Lake Chocorua.

CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS.